

PRO381 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of one or more of the FKBP immunophilin proteins may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*, for example for enhancing immunosuppressant activity and/or for axonal regeneration. Those of ordinary skill in the art will well know how to employ the PRO381 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.

PRO386 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of the beta-2 subunit of a sodium channel expressed in mammalian cells may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. Those of ordinary skill in the art will well know how to employ the PRO386 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.

PRO540 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of the LCAT protein may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. Those of ordinary skill in the art will well know how to employ the PRO540 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.

PRO615 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of the synaptogyrin protein may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. Those of ordinary skill in the art will well know how to employ the PRO615 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.

PRO615 polypeptides and portions thereof which have homology to synaptogyrin may also be useful for *in vivo* therapeutic purposes, as well as for various other applications. The identification of novel synaptogyrin proteins and related molecules may be relevant to a number of human disorders. Thus, the identification of new synaptogyrin proteins and synaptogyrin-like molecules is of special importance in that such proteins may serve as potential therapeutics for a variety of different human disorders. Such polypeptides may also play important roles in biotechnological and medical research as well as various industrial applications. As a result, there is particular scientific and medical interest in new molecules, such as PRO615.

PRO618 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of an enteropeptidase may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. Those of ordinary skill in the art will well know how to employ the PRO618 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.

PRO618 polypeptides and portions thereof which have homology to enteropeptidase may also be useful for *in vivo* therapeutic purposes, as well as for various other applications. The identification of novel enteropeptidase proteins and related molecules may be relevant to a number of human disorders. Thus, the identification of new enteropeptidase proteins and enteropeptidase-like molecules is of special importance in that such proteins may serve as potential therapeutics for a variety of different human disorders. Such polypeptides may also play important roles in biotechnological and medical research as well as various industrial applications. As a result, there is particular scientific and medical interest in new molecules, such as PRO618.

PRO719 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of the lipoprotein lipase H protein may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. Those of ordinary skill in the art will well know how to employ the PRO719 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.

PRO724 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of the human LDL receptor protein may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. Those of ordinary skill in the art will well know how to employ the PRO724 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.

PRO772 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of the human A4 protein may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. Those of ordinary skill in the art will well know how to employ the PRO772 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.

PRO852 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of certain protease protein may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. Those of ordinary skill in the art will well know how to employ the PRO852 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.

PRO853 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of the reductase protein may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. Those of ordinary skill in the art will well know how to employ the PRO853 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.

PRO853 polypeptides and portions thereof which have homology to reductase proteins may also be useful for *in vivo* therapeutic purposes, as well as for various other applications. Given that oxygen free radicals and antioxidants appear to play important roles in a number of disease processes, the identification of new reductase proteins and reductase-like molecules is of special importance in that such proteins may serve as potential therapeutics for a variety of different human disorders. Such polypeptides may also play important roles in biotechnological and medical research as well as various industrial applications. As a result, there is particular scientific and medical interest in new molecules, such as PRO853.

PRO860 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of the neurofascin protein may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. Those of ordinary skill in the art will well know how to employ the PRO860 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.

PRO860 polypeptides and portions thereof which have homology to neurofascin may also be useful for *in vivo* therapeutic purposes, as well as for various other applications. The identification of novel neurofascin proteins and related molecules may be relevant to a number of human disorders which involve cellular adhesion. Thus, the identification of new neurofascin proteins and neurofascin protein-like molecules is of special importance in that such proteins may serve as potential therapeutics for a variety of different human disorders. Such polypeptides may also play important roles in biotechnological and medical research as well as various industrial applications. As a result, there is particular scientific and medical interest in new molecules, such as PRO860.

PRO846 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of the CMRF35 protein may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. Those of ordinary skill in the art will well know how to employ the PRO846 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.

PRO846 polypeptides and portions thereof which have homology to the CMRF35 protein may also be useful for *in vivo* therapeutic purposes, as well as for various other applications. The identification of novel CMRF35 protein and related molecules may be relevant to a number of human disorders. Thus, the identification of new CMRF35 protein and CMRF35 protein-like molecules is of special importance in that such proteins may serve as potential therapeutics for a variety of different human disorders. Such polypeptides may also play important roles in biotechnological and medical research as well as various industrial applications. As a result, there is particular scientific and medical interest in new molecules, such as PRO846.

PRO862 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of the lysozyme protein may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. Those of ordinary skill

in the art will well know how to employ the PRO862 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.

PRO862 polypeptides and portions thereof which have homology to the lysozyme protein may also be useful for *in vivo* therapeutic purposes, as well as for various other applications. The identification of novel lysozyme proteins and related molecules may be relevant to a number of human disorders. Thus, the identification of new lysozymes and lysozyme-like molecules is of special importance in that such proteins may serve as potential therapeutics for a variety of different human disorders. Such polypeptides may also play important roles in biotechnological and medical research as well as various industrial applications. As a result, there is particular scientific and medical interest in new molecules, such as PRO862.

PRO864 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of the Wnt-4 protein may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. Those of ordinary skill in the art will well know how to employ the PRO864 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.

PRO864 polypeptides and portions thereof which have homology to the Wnt-4 protein may also be useful for *in vivo* therapeutic purposes, as well as for various other applications. The identification of novel Wnt-4 proteins and related molecules may be relevant to a number of human disorders. Thus, the identification of new Wnt-4 protein and Wnt-4 protein-like molecules is of special importance in that such proteins may serve as potential therapeutics for a variety of different human disorders. Such polypeptides may also play important roles in biotechnological and medical research as well as various industrial applications. As a result, there is particular scientific and medical interest in new molecules, such as PRO864.

PRO792 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of the CD23 protein may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. Those of ordinary skill in the art will well know how to employ the PRO792 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.

PRO866 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of mindin and/or spondin protein may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. Those of ordinary skill in the art will well know how to employ the PRO866 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.

PRO871 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of the cyclophilin protein family may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. Those of ordinary skill in the art will well know how to employ the PRO871 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.

PRO873 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of carboxylesterases may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. For example, they be used in conjunction with prodrugs to convert the prodrug to its active form (see Danks *et al.*, *supra*). They may be used to inhibit parasite infection (see van Pelt *et al.*, *supra*). Methods for employ the PRO873 polypeptides of the present invention for these, and other purposes will be readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art.

PRO940 polypeptides of the present invention which possess biological activity related to that of the CD33 protein and/or OB binding protein-2 may be employed both *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes and *in vitro*. Those of ordinary skill in the art will well know how to employ the PRO940 polypeptides of the present invention for such purposes.